

No. 4.

an increased duty would be a tax: but if a
liberty to refuse the use of it, a dramatic



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 23.

ROBERT SMITH, Esq. was, on Monday last, re-elected President of the Bank of Gettysburg.

A National Convention of the friends of Mr. CLAY, and the "American System," is proposed, to be held at Washington City during the coming winter or next summer—to devise ways and means to promote the election of this great champion of the "System."

The trial of Joseph J. Knapp, at Salem, Mass., as an accessory to the murder of the Hon. Stephen White, has just been concluded. He has been found guilty, and sentenced to Death.

George Crowninshield, another implicated person, has been acquitted of the capital charge; but has been indicted for a conspiracy to murder.

Mr. Throop's majority over Mr. Granger, as Governor of New-York, appears to be about 3,000.

Treaty with the Sublime Porte.—Charles Rhind, Commissioner to Turkey, arrived in the brig Phoebe Ann, from Smyrna, bringing with him an important Commercial Treaty negotiated by him at Constantinople with the Sublime Porte, which we understand is highly favorable to this country. This is the first Treaty ever negotiated between the two Governments. Mr. R. speaks in the highest terms of the treatment he received from the government, and the friendly disposition manifested towards this country.

Mr. R. has brought out with him four elegant Arabian horses which he obtained at Constantinople. Daily Ad.

From Texas.—A Texas paper of Sept. 25th remarks: The Indians on the east of the Mississippi, are driven like dogs from the graves of their fathers, and huddled together on the northern frontier of Texas, ready to pass over and occupy the whole country. It has become a matter of serious doubt, whether Texas will ever rise or prosper, so long as it is united with Coahuila. The question of separating, with a view of forming a territorial government, as a territory of this nation, is beginning to occupy much of the public attention.

Distressing Event.—We learn that a child about four years old, belonging to a Mr. —, living on the corner of Sophia and Buffalo streets, in this village, on Wednesday evening last, playing with some shavings near the fire place, communicated the fire to itself, and was so dreadfully burned as to expire during the night. There was no one present when the fire commenced, to render assistance, except the mother, who was so completely intoxicated as to be beyond the power of extinguishing the flames or even making any attempt. When the child's clothes were almost burned to a cinder, she did indeed make an attempt, more brutal than human, to remove them, and while doing so literally scraped away the skin and flesh of the agonized sufferer.—Rochester, N. Y. paper.

From the Perry Forester. The following curious and laconic letter was received by the editor of this paper through the medium of the Post Office at this place, enclosing a good five dollar note on the bank of Gettysburg. It is without date or name, and if it is really what it imports to be, it is a strong indication of the powers of concision. We would recommend to all defaulters similarly situated, to go and do likewise:

"Dear Sir: The enclosed note you will appropriate to your own use—it is intended as a remuneration for money which I appropriated to my use some time since, belonging to you. It needs no receipt or thanks, nothing but M. C. M."

Perjury.—Judge Bay, of South Carolina, has decided at Chambers, on an application for the discharge of one Nicholas, accused of perjury, that the statutes of that state do not declare false swearing at elections to be perjury; and that such false swearing is not a common law offence, and is not a crime falling within any of the definitions of the crime of perjury. He therefore discharged the accused, who was brought before him by a habeas corpus.

The Marquis de La Fayette, in the introduction to his history of Louisiana, states that of the supreme tribunal of our country:

"There is at Washington a power, which has neither grandeur nor pomp, and which is not less respected than the throne. It is the power of the people, and it is the power of the people, which has made the Republic what it is."

Speaking of the U. S. mail, he says: "No other power is so great as the power of the mail, and no other power is so great as the power of the mail, which has made the Republic what it is."

The Rev. J. M. Smith, of this city, has been elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the State of New-York, for the year 1830. The Rev. J. M. Smith, of this city, has been elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the State of New-York, for the year 1830.

years, has borne a double crop of mulberries. The second crop for the present year is now ripe. The tree was very full and the fruit was as large and perfect as any gathered in the proper season.—York Gaz. Nov. 16.

Handsome Present.—Mr. Rhind, our Minister to the Porte, is said to have been presented by the Sultan with four Arabian Stud of the finest breed. This is a noble, but it may be a tantalizing present—for how could Mr. R. accept them—for the constitution says that "No person holding any office of profit or trust [under the U. States] shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or Foreign State." Will Congress permit Mr. R. to retain his Arabian Stud—or will they go in to the usual place of deposit for presents, the Department of State?—It now abounds with superb snuff-boxes, swords, guns, medals, &c.—and will the horses take the same direction—or how are they to be kept?—Rich. Com.

Lafayette.—The National Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from Gen. Lafayette to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Paris, Oct. 9.

"We persevere in our system of non-intervention, but while we declare that if the other powers shall enter the territory of our neighbors, for instance Belgium, Piedmont or Spain, by sea, we will immediately enter it likewise, and in the contrary case, we shall leave those neighbors to settle their own affairs. It does not prevent a lively interest being felt in France for those who follow our example. The independence of Belgium is one of the first fruits of our revolution.

You will see upon the whole that we are advancing in the path of political and social civilization. The wound of Levasseur is not yet cured, but he is better."

The Weather.—The papers which have reached us within the last few days, inform us that there is snow six inches deep in Vermont, that N. York has been deluged with rain for eight or nine days, and that the inhabitants of New-Orleans have been visited by a frosty atmosphere. None of the three visitations are ours. We are in the full enjoyment of summer, outliving almost the reign of autumn, and encroaching on the domain of winter. Our fields are green with verdure, animated with the springing grain, and presenting abundant pasturage to our flocks and herds. And as to our gardens—we have too much regard to the feelings of our friends north and south of us, to go into very minute particulars—but we will just take occasion to mention, that we can dine daily on the green peas, celery, lettuce and cauliflowers, which grow in the open air, and which, from present appearances, are as likely to adorn our tables, and satisfy our tastes for weeks to come, as they have done for weeks past. We cannot, therefore, join in the general complaint of the weather which our neighbors towards both the poles are venting.

National Journal.

The coffin of Col. Willett, who died recently in the city of New-York, was made of pieces of wood, collected by himself many years ago from different revolutionary battle grounds. The corpse, in compliance with a written request of the deceased, was habited in a complete suit of ancient citizens' apparel, including an old fashioned three cornered hat, which had been preserved for that purpose. It is estimated that several thousand persons passed through the house for the purpose of viewing the remains.

Gold.—On referring to the annual reports from the directors of the Mint, it appears that the amount of Gold received for coinage from the Southern States, has increased very considerably within the last few years. The Philadelphia Gazette, which has recently examined these documents, says, that previous to the year 1824, the supply from domestic sources bore a very small proportion to the whole amount received for coinage, and did not, in fact, exceed the value of \$5000 yearly. During the year 1829, however, we perceive, says that paper, the gold of the U. States received at the Mint, amounted to about \$134,000, being very nearly equal to the foreign supply for the same period; and it is understood from a satisfactory source, that the amount received from the Southern States, within the first three quarters of the present year, has been nearly \$200,000, while that received from foreign sources, within the same period, amounts to little more than half that sum.

In the London Globe and Traveller of the 14th of Oct. we find the following article taken from the Taurian Courier.

"Unparalleled Steam Engine Trip.—Mr. Stephenson, the proprietor of the Rocket Engine, on the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Way, had this week decided in his favor a wager of one thousand guineas upon the speed of his Engine, by traversing the distance between the two towns, thirty-two miles, in twenty-four hours—or in other words, at more than 80 miles per hour,

More beautiful effects of whiskey.—At a huckling party in the town of Burrus, New-York, last week, a man by the name of Levi Odle was suddenly killed by an encounter with a Mr. Graham. Odle was intoxicated, and proposed going to prayer, and accordingly knelt down and commenced a mock prayer. A Mr. Lamphear who was present,

shocked at this wanton ridicule and profanation of devotional exercise, remonstrated, and endeavored to prevent him. Odle immediately became enraged, and commenced a furious attack upon Lamphear, who retreated, and endeavored to avoid him. Odle became furious and abusive in the extreme, when Mr. Graham interfered, and attempted to pacify him. Odle kicked Mr. G. several times, who at last retaliated, and struck him one blow, which unfortunately hit him on the temporal bone just back of the left ear, which felled him to the earth a dead man.—Graham has since been bound over for trial.

The Dey of Algiers has written from Naples, soliciting an annual pension, as absolutely necessary for his support. The necessity was not thought very pressing, as he had taken away with him from Algiers 40 millions of francs in gold, silver and jewels. Fourteen lions, a part of the menagerie of the Dey, were embarked Sept. 1st, from Algiers for France, destined for the Garden of Plants, at Paris.

From the Rochester N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Business and Markets.—Our mills now make 2,000 barrels flour per day, and can make 3,000, containing, with two more now building, 70 runs of stones—wheat abundant at 90 to 96 cents, pouring in from 60 to 80 miles south and west; 200,000 bushels this year from Ohio, fair quality, also much pot and pearl ash, and other produce. Within the last twenty days we have sent \$50,000, in cash, into Ohio for produce.

A Small Dinner Party.—The English beat us, and perhaps every other nation, in the vastness of their dinners. The most extensive dinner ever given in England was that of Lord Romney to the Kent Volunteers, when the late king reviewed them at his lordship's seat, near Maidstone. The length of the tables 13,333 yards, or seven miles and a half, and the boards of which they were made cost £1,500.

Improvement in Telegraphic Correspondence.—An idea has lately been started in Paris, which, if carried into effect, will doubtless be attended with many curious results. It consists in the establishment of lines of telegraphs all over the Kingdom, which are to be open to the public in their individual communications with each other, on the same footing as the General Post Office. It has been calculated that a short notification may thus be transmitted over a space equal to that from Liverpool to London in the course of five minutes, at the very moderate expense of 20 francs.

The Mobile Register states, on the authority of a letter from Clark county, Alabama, that no rain had fallen there between the 14th June and the 25th October.

A Russian vessel from the Black Sea arrived at Constantinople early in August, with seventy beautiful Circassian slaves, who were bought by the Turkish Lords, at the rate of 7000 piastres each! The Turks had feared that the loss of Anapa would cut off their supply of Circassians.

Deaths by Steam Explosion.—It appears by a statement in Silliman's Journal, No. 39, that one thousand and five hundred persons have been destroyed, in this country, by explosions from steamboat boilers.

From the New-York American.

The number of steamboats in operation in the waters of the State of New-York, is estimated by the editors of the Daily Advertiser at 55. On the Mississippi there are supposed to be 130 steamboats, one hundred of which are of a large size. Many of the boats which navigate the North River and Long Island Sound are of the first class. The President measures, according to the mode adopted in the United States, 527 tons, the Benjamin Franklin 422, the North America 430, the Chancellor Livingston 423, the Ohio 412, the De Witt Clinton 373, the Washington 329, the Albany 306. A very large proportion of those on the Mississippi are estimated at an average of 300 tons each.

Courage.—The following appalling story is related of a Native American warrior, named Ojibwa, who was killed in a battle with the British on the 14th of Oct. 1812. Ojibwa was a brave and noble man, and was killed in a battle with the British on the 14th of Oct. 1812. Ojibwa was a brave and noble man, and was killed in a battle with the British on the 14th of Oct. 1812.

At a meeting of the friends of the cause of the colored people, held at the residence of the Rev. J. M. Smith, on the 14th of Oct. 1830, the following resolutions were adopted: That the friends of the cause of the colored people, should exert every effort to secure their freedom, and to secure them the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the white race.

MARRIED, On the 31st ult. by the Rev. J. Rathbun, Mr. Jacob Martin, of this county, to Miss Lydia Rider, of the city of Baltimore.

On Thursday the 14th inst. by the same, Mr. Daniel Welter, to Miss Anna Stock—both of Hamilton township.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Benjamin Arthur to Miss Anna Owings—both of Baltimore county, Maryland.

DIED, On Thursday last, an infant child of Mr. Wm. H. Lott, of Mountpleasant township, aged 2 months.

At the Poor House, on Monday the 15th inst. Mr. Levi Siegert, formerly of Berlin, in this county.

In York, on Friday last, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Coleman, wife of Thomas B. Coleman, Esq. and daughter of the late David Cassat, Esq. of that place.

LAST NOTICE, ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of FAHNESTOCK and BITTINGER, either by Bond, Notes, or Book Accounts, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first day of January next—or they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. It is hoped all persons concerned will avail themselves of this Notice.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, York Springs, Nov. 23. 31

SHOEMAKERS, CALL AT CLARKSON'S, And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned LASTS, JUST RECEIVED. Nov. 23. 1f

TO THE LOVERS OF DRY FEET. WATER PROOF Boots & Shoes. DANIEL BALDWIN, TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has made himself acquainted with the process of rendering BOOTS and SHOES WATER PROOF, either of Leather, Buck-skin, Lasting, or Silk. He has also procured excellent workmen; and will be enabled to furnish work, in his line, of superior quality. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public. His shop is next door to Mr. Smyser's, in York-street.

N. B. An Apprentice to the Shoemaking business is wanted as above. Advantageous terms will be offered, if immediate application is made. Gettysburg, Nov. 23. 1f

FOR RENT, THE BERMUDIAN CREEK Woollen Factory, NOW in possession of Wm. ELLIS, situated in Huntingdon township, Adams county, about 3 miles south of Petersburg. (York Springs.) Attached to the above Establishment is about 200 Acres of Land; with plenty of Fruit Trees, both Apple and Peach. The Machinery is in good order, and will suit for either MANUFACTURING, or common Country FULLING and WOOL CARDING. A good workman can have a generous bargain of the above, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Petersburg, York Springs. THOMAS STEPHENS, Ed'r in part of J. Stephens, dec'd. Nov. 23. 1f

THE TWENTY-SECOND CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON Saturday the 4th of Dec. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Balls. SCHEME.

1 prize of \$50,000 51 do 100
1 do 15,000 51 do 20
1 do 10,000 51 do 80
1 do 5,000 51 do 70
1 do 4,010 102 do 60
10 do 1,000 102 do 50
10 do 600 102 do 40
10 do 500 204 do 30
10 do 400 1122 do 20
10 do 300 11475 do 10
20 do 200

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5, Other Shares in proportion. Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at CLARKSON'S HARDWARE STORE: Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.
1 " 1,000 "
1 " 800 "
1 " 300 "

And a great many of 100, 50, 40, 30, 20, and 10.

Gettysburg, Nov. 23. 1d

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 21.
43 23 45 45 24 15 12 39 18 3

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 18th of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

A Tract of Land, Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jesse D. Newman, Jacob Hartman and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, with a well of water at the door, a double Log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Collins.

ALSO, A Tract of Land, Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Douglass, David Snyder and others, containing 10 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Spring-house, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of George Thornton, deceased.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23, 1830. 19

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 28th day of December next, to wit:

The account of Jacob Ernst, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Harman, deceased.

The account of Peter Lowbaugh, surviving Executor of the Estate of Andrew Lowbaugh, deceased.

The account of James McCosh, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of James Walker, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Miller, deceased.

The account of Jacob Ehrehart, Administrator of the Estate of John Ehrhart, deceased.

The account of George Guinn, Executor of the Estate of David Horner, deceased.

The account of James Black, one of the Administrators of the Estate of William Hamilton, deceased.

The account of Isaac Treat, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

The account of John Plum and Michael Plum, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of Abraham Geise, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Piper, deceased.

The account of Moses McIlvain, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew McIlvain, deceased.

ALSO, The account of Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Euphemia Helm; and

The account of Geo. Trostle, Guardian of Elias Helm.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23, 1830. 5t

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL JACOBS, Jr. late of Berlin, Adams county, deceased, are desired to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ISAAC TREAT, Adm'r. Nov. 23. 4t

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be Sold, on Friday the 17th of December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

THE FARM on which the Subscriber lives, consisting of

One Hundred Acres; a good proportion of Meadow and of Timber-land—the Timber of an excellent quality. It will be sold for Cash, or in payments, as the purchaser may wish: the Subscriber has determined to sell.

ROBERT S. GRIER. Liberty township, Adams county, Nov. 16. 1s

Billsburg and Berlin TURNPIKE. THE Commissioners give Notice, that Books will be opened to receive subscriptions for a TURNPIKE from Billsburg, York county, to Berlin, Adams county, Pa. on the 15th day of December next, and to continue for 6 days, at the following places, viz:

At the house of Michael Hoover, in Mechanicsburg, Cambel. land county; Martin Carl's, in Franklinton, York county; Joseph Carl's, in Abbotstown, Adams county; Joseph Miller's, in Berlin, Adams county; and at John Bair, jr's, in Hanover, York county.

ROBERT BRYSON, Sec'y. Nov. 16. 1d

consumption might reduce the tax he had paid. We do not grow any tea. But there is a tax of 15 per cent. or 15 dollars on every hundred of the cost. Mr. Raguet has it, on wheat and Indian corn—acorns and hickory nuts—but the price of these is not affected by the tax on them.

It is then manifest, that the farmers pay less money for the articles needed by them, because of the manufacture at home, than they did before such manufacture was established. We defy the showing of a single case to the contrary, even in "cradles" or "artificial flowers." But this is not all. The divided labor of the people gives to the landholders larger and more safe markets for their various commodities in grain and other vegetables, meats, drinks, fuel, lumber, and all other products and profits, in one year, than all the world has given them since the revolution; excepting the cultivators of cotton &c., whose product, for great export, is of small comparative value, with the requisitions of the home market. This may appear an extravagant expression to those who have not reflected on the subject—but the points that we have previously made and sustained, are to us "confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ," that this assertion is much within the range of "holy truth."

We need a table of the receipts, according to the net amounts given by Seybert until 1815, and since derived from the documents. The average from 1791 to 1800 was less than \$8,000,000.

1800 to 1812 (or the war) 12,000,000
In 1816 and 1817, because of the exhausted stock of foreign goods of all sorts during the war, the average was \$31,500,000.

1818	17,000,000
1819	20,000,000
1820	15,000,000
1821	13,000,000
1822	17,500,000
1823	19,000,000
1824	17,500,000
1825	12,000,000
1826	23,000,000
1827	19,700,000
1828	23,000,000
1829 (about)	22,500,000
1830 estimated	22,500,000

These figures simply show that the various tariff have had no necessary effect on the revenue, unless probably to increase it. In 1820, '21 and '22, the productive labor of our country was at its lowest ebb, and the revenue, in the two years of 1828 and 1829, was only 45,500,000.

Of the great benefit to the farmers from the demerit of labor, has been conclusively demonstrated—but what must become of at least two millions of free persons, who are subsisted by domestic manufactures and internal improvements—these being abandoned? This is, indeed, a solemn question. Are the farmers, carriers, boatmen and shoe makers, saddlers, and all the rest of the mechanics, to be cast out of employment—all the workers in iron, lead, copper—in wool and cotton, flax and hemp, to be driven from their homes, to seek new means of livelihood, and simply because these freemen "increase and multiply" faster than some of the southern holders of slaves wish that they should? Here is the foundation of the opposition to the tariff that is now going on, though unknown to the multitude of our opponents, for the accused thing may not be openly proclaimed. We believe it is the ground on which the leading politicians of S. Carolina have placed themselves. Let the laboring people think of it, and when working men toil for their children, let them reflect upon the desolation which those persons would cause, to hold political power—"rather to live in hell than serve in heaven."

*Notwithstanding the protecting tariff of 1815.

the revenue of two millions, notwithstanding the "incomparable tariff" of 1824.

As stated by Mr. Secretary Ingham; notwithstanding the "revenue destroying tariff" of 1828. In 1829, the three first quarters yielded \$17,770,000.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

Choctaws.—By this week's mail we received a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, residing in the Choctaw nation, from which we learn further particulars respecting the late treaty effected by the Secretary of War and General Coffee. The consequences of such a treaty, effected at such a time, and by such means, as we have reason to fear, the Choctaw treaty has been, may well be dreaded. The following facts communicated by the gentleman alluded to above, ought to claim the particular attention of every reader.

This nation is, at this time, in a wretched situation, as are also the Chickasaws. Treaties have been made with the Chiefs of these nations, by which they are to relinquish their country and remove to the western wilderness. The common people are almost universally dissatisfied and distressed. A few of the principal men are quieted. Should the treaty with the Choctaws be ratified, and no further provision made for the poor, there will be great injustice and great suffering; and numbers will no doubt perish. I cannot but feel a confidence that a redeeming spirit will yet be found in the justice and humanity of our national legislature. They have it in their power to wipe off the foul stain that is about to be fixed upon the American character.

Intemperance is again sweeping through this part of the nation, and the Chickasaw nation, as with the besom of destruction; and there are none to arrest its progress. In the last named nation, it is said by people who have long resided there, such a scene of intoxication was never before witnessed, as was exhibited during the distribution of the annuity, a week or two since. Many, in despair, seem to have given themselves up as lost; and seem to drown their sorrows by intoxication. The chiefs are either afraid or indisposed, to use any efforts to suppress it.

After the treaty was made with the Chickasaws, the agent of that nation issued a printed circular in which he says, "Instructions which must be regarded have been received from the Secretary of War, directing me to prohibit any person from settling upon the Indian land; it will of course become my duty to arrest and place in the hands of the Marshals of Alabama and Mississippi all who, becoming intruders, shall thereby violate the provisions of the Indian intercourse act of 1802." About the same time, the Choctaws were told if they did not make a treaty, the agent should be removed, and they could have no protection from the United States.

The following note, addressed to Col. John Lowrey, Special Agent of the government, was omitted last week—it forms a part of the correspondence we published.

New Echota, C. N. 7

October 22d, 1830

Sir: The General Council have deliberated upon the subject of your propositions submitted through me for their consideration, and the enclosed declaration contains the result of that deliberation, which is submitted for your information. The Choctaws have long since come to the conclusion never again to cede another foot of land, and of this determination there is abundant proof to be found among the public documents in the offices of the General Government. The President was addressed upon this subject fully at Nashville last summer, through the Agent, and they now only ask from the General Government the protection of those rights which have been solemnly guaranteed to them under former treaties. The offer of new guarantees can be no inducement to treat.

I am sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROSS.

From the Auburn Free Press.

The following is an account of one of those most distressing cases of disease, upon which it is impossible to reflect without a shudder—a case of Hydrophobia.

Mr. Vale, of the town of Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. died of this awful and distressing disorder on Sunday the 31st of October last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate. The particulars so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows:—Nine or ten weeks previous to his death, Mr. Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia; and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining the dog, he was bitten severely on the hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness or incorrectness of Mr. Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog, a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of hydrophobia, which was fearful evidence to the wretched man that he had had within him all the elements of a quick coming and most appalling death. Medical aid was immediately secured, and all the known specifics for hydrophobia put in requisition.

Eight or nine weeks had passed, and he felt that he was out of danger, felt that the applications had the desired effect; when he learned that the mysterious & maddening agent was at work within him—learned that he must die a mad man! On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had occasion to pour some water into a dish that stood before him, which caused him to shudder and catch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom he exhibited.—Dr. Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was called on Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr. V except in the eyes, which were considerably protruded out of the head—very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation free from pain, and well at heart, until one o'clock, on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and exclaimed to the by-standers, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who, from curiosity, remained with him thro' the night)—"Clear the room!" They immediately withdrew, and he was confined in the room alone. Now commenced a struggle, which the pen cannot describe—the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled—grated his teeth—frothed at the mouth—and yelled most distressingly. His distorted visage, staring eyes, and furious gestures, presented a spectacle, which, by those who have witnessed it, can never be forgotten. The first attack continued but a short time, when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come in to the room where he was. "Now," said he, "bind me, keep away from me!" Solemn and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where, with agonies, and groans, and shouts, too fearful to be told, and too dreadful ever to be forgotten, he died, at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

W. G. R.

Genoa, Cayuga co, Nov. 1.

Salt water has lately been discovered within 4 miles of Chillicothe, Ohio.

It is said that the English East India Company has, during the last 16 or 17 years, derived a revenue of one million pounds sterling from the worshippers at Juggernaut.

At a late meeting of the Court of Proprietors, a motion was made to do away the tribute, on the ground that the continuing of it would be sanctioning idol-worship. The motion was rejected by a large majority.

A white man of the name of ELLIOTT KIMROUGH, was hung at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 5th inst. for the crime of wilful murder. At the same time, a negro man named CAREY was hanged for breaking into a kitchen, or outhouse, where no one slept, and robbing it of articles, worth, perhaps, five dollars. According to this tariff of legal penalties, the life of an individual is worth five dollars; and in their moral code, stealing a fifth or two of a pound is as heinous a crime as the foulest murder. The reader will understand, of course, that there is no penitentiary in the state of North Carolina.—*Nat. Int.*

The Common Council of Charleston, S. C. have invited Gen JACKSON to visit their city. It is said he will accept the invitation, and may be there some time in May.

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A report of a general insurrection of the Ukrain, Esthonia, Red Russia, Poland, and a part of Livonia, was the general topic of conversation last night in many political circles. It was said that the peasantry in these countries had taken up arms to overthrow the feudal system, and that the Russian Government was sending troops towards the disturbed districts, in order to stop the explosion.—*Jour. de Paris.*

GERMANY.

The Gazette de France says:—We learn from Frankfort-on-the-Main that an extraordinary circumstance has just revealed a dark plot for the overthrow of the whole of Germany. The plan of a combined attack against each State, with the details of the means of execution, and the names of all the conspirators, has been ascertained.

The disturbances in Electoral Hesse had totally subsided. Some robberies and the burning of a few Custom-houses were said to have been the only mischief committed.

SPAIN.

An article dated Oct. 14th, states that on the evening of the 18th, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers. General Valdez first entered upon Spanish ground with a column of 800 men.—An invasion is to be made instantaneously, it is thought, from other quarters. Gen. Valdez addressed a proclamation to the Spanish army.

According to letters of the 10th inst. from Perpignan, discord prevails among the Spanish frontiers. General Milans, although 70 years of age, and paralysed on one side, has been appointed to the chief command, in opposition to Mina, whilst the latter has appointed the Provisional Junta, that is to govern Spain in the event of a successful invasion.

The Minister of War in Spain has made a report to the king, stating that confidence is wanting in the army. Even the loyalty of the troops sent to guard the frontiers is doubted. The king was about to make a tour through Castile, and visit the confines of Portugal.

From the commencement of the present month a Journal in the Spanish language, called *El Precursor*, whose object is to propagate the spirit of a constitutional revolution in the Peninsula, has been regularly published in Paris. The numbers of this paper are sent in abundance to the refugees on the frontier, who undertake to procure their circulation in the interior of Spain.

SPEECH OF TALLEYRAND.

The Prince of Talleyrand, upon his presentation to the King of England, addressed His Majesty in the following terms:—"Sir—The King of the French has chosen me to be the interpreter of the sentiments with which he is impressed towards your Majesty. I have accepted with great satisfaction a mission which brings my long career to a close so honorable. Sir, after all the vicissitudes of my lengthened days, after all the various changes of fortune, which, during forty years, so fruitful in events, have chequered my life, nothing could have been more grateful to me, nor have more fully accomplished my wishes, than the appointment which brings me again into this happy country. But how great is the difference between the two periods. The jealousies, the prejudices that so long divided France and England, have given place to esteem and enlightened friendship. Common principles of policy unite the two nations still more closely. England, moreover, concurs with France in repudiating the principle of interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbors; and the Ambassador of a Monarch, called to the throne by the unanimous voice of a great people, feels himself perfectly at his ease in the land of liberty, and near a descendant of the illustrious House of Brunswick. I rely with confidence, Sir, upon your favorable acceptance of the offices with which I am honored, and solicit your Majesty to receive the homage of my profound respect."

The subscription for the wounded, &c. in the memorable conflict of July, amounted on the 16th Oct. to \$150,000.

ROME, Oct. 8th.—The Pope was besieged by cardinals, bishops, prelates and ecclesiastics of all ranks, supplicating the recognition of Don Miguel. He continued inflexible, and had referred the matter to a special commission.

consumption might reduce the tax he had paid. We do not grow any tea. But there is a tax of 15 per cent, or "15 dollars on every hundred of the cost," as Mr. Rigney has it, on wheat and Indian corn—acorns and hickory nuts—but the price of these is not affected by the "tax" on them.

It is then manifest, that the farmers pay less money for the articles needed by them, because of the manufacture at home, than they did before such manufacture was established. We defy the showing of a single case to the contrary, even in "cradles" or "artificial flowers." But this is not all. The *divided labor* of the people gives to the land holders larger and more safe markets for their various commodities in grain and other vegetables, meats, drinks, fuel, timber, lumber, and all other products and profits, in one year, than all the world has given them since the revolution; excepting the cultivators of cotton, &c., whose product, for great export, is of small comparative value, with the requisitions of the home market. This may appear an extravagant expression to those who have not reflected on the subject—but the points that we have previously made and sustained, are to us "confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ," that this assertion is much within the range of "holy truth."

We add a table of the receipts, according to the net amounts given by Seybert until 1815, and since derived from the documents. The average from 1791 to 1800 was less than

1791 to 1800 (or the war)	\$8,000,000
In 1816 and 1817, because of the exhausted stock of foreign goods of all sorts during the war, the average was	\$21,500,000

1818	17,000,000
1819	20,000,000
1820	15,000,000
1821	13,000,000
1822	17,500,000
1823	19,000,000
1824	17,900,000
1825	\$20,000,000
1826	23,000,000
1827	19,700,000
1828	23,000,000
1829 (about)	\$22,500,000
1830 estimated	\$22,000,000

These figures simply show that the various tariffs have had no necessary effect on the revenue, unless probably to increase it. In 1820, '21 and '22, the productive labor of our country was at its lowest ebb, and the revenue, in three years, was only 45,500,000—or the same sum as in the two years of 1828 and '29.

Q.—The great benefit to the farmers from the *division of labor*, has been conclusively demonstrated—but what must become of at least two millions of free persons, who are subsisted by domestic manufactures and internal improvements—these being abandoned? This is, indeed, a solemn question. Are the tanners, curriers, boot and shoe makers, saddlers, and all the rest of the *mechanics*, to be cast out of employment—all the workers in iron, lead, copper—in wool and cotton, flax and hemp, to be driven from their homes, to seek new means of livelihood, and simply because these freemen "*increase and multiply*" faster than some of the southern holders of slaves wish that they should do? *Here is the foundation of the opposition to the protecting tariff.* It is not worth while to mince the matter. As we stand before God, we believe that the more rapid increase of *citizens* in the north, middle and west, is the *leading cause* of the furious opposition to the tariff that is now going on, though unknown to the multitude of our opponents, for the accursed thing may not be openly proclaimed. We believe it is the ground on which the leading politicians of S. Carolina have placed themselves. Let the laboring people think of it—and when working men toil for their children, let them reflect upon the desolation which those persons would cause, to hold *political power*—"rather to rule in hell than serve in heaven."

*Notwithstanding the protecting tariff of 1815!

†Increase of two millions, notwithstanding the "abominable tariff" of 1824.

‡As stated by Mr. Secretary Ingham; notwithstanding the "revenue destroying tariff" of 1828. In 1829, the three first quarters yielded \$17,770,000.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

Choctaws.—By this week's mail we received a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, residing in the Choctaw nation, from which we learn further particulars respecting the late treaty effected by the Secretary of War and General Coffee. The consequences of such a treaty, effected at such a time, and by such means, as we have reason to fear, the Choctaw treaty has been, may well be dreaded. The following facts communicated by the gentleman alluded to above, ought to claim the particular attention of every reader.

This nation is, at this time, in a wretched situation, as are also the Chickasaws. Treaties have been made with the Chiefs of these nations, by which they are to relinquish their country and remove to the western wilderness. The common people are almost universally dissatisfied and distressed. A few of the principal men are quieted. Should the treaty with the Choctaws be ratified, and no further provision made for the poor, there will be great injustice and great suffering; and numbers will no doubt perish. I cannot but feel a confidence that a redeeming spirit will yet be found in the justice and humanity of our national legislature. They have it in their power to wipe off the foul stain that is about to be fixed upon the American character.

Intemperance is again sweeping through this part of the nation, and the Chickasaw nation, as with the besom of destruction; and there are none to arrest its progress. In the last named nation, it is said by people who have long resided there, such a scene of intoxication was never before witnessed, as was exhibited during the distribution of the annuity, a week or two since. Many, in despair, seem to have given themselves up as lost; and seem to drown their sorrows by intoxication. The chiefs are either afraid or indisposed, to use any efforts to suppress it.

After the treaty was made with the Chickasaws, the agent of that nation issued a printed circular in which he says, "Instructions which must be regarded have been received from the Secretary of War, directing me to prohibit any person from settling upon the Indian land; it will of course become my duty to arrest and place in the hands of the Marshals of Alabama and Mississippi all who, becoming intruders, shall thereby violate the provisions of the Indian intercourse act of 1802." About the same time, the Choctaws were told if they did not make a treaty, the agent should be removed, and they could have no protection from the United States.

The following note, addressed to Col. John Lowrey, Special Agent of the government, was omitted last week—it forms a part of the correspondence we published.

NEW ENOTHA, C. N. }
October 22d, 1830. }

Sir: The General Council have deliberated upon the subject of your propositions submitted through me for their consideration, and the enclosed document contains the result of that deliberation, which is submitted for your information. The Choctaws have long since come to the conclusion never again to cede *another foot* of land, and of this determination there is abundant proof to be found among the public documents in the offices of the General Government. The President was addressed upon this subject fully at Nashville last summer, through the Agent; and they now only ask from the General Government the protection of those rights which have been solemnly guaranteed to them under former treaties.—The offer of new guaranties can be no inducement to treat.

I am sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.
JOHN ROSS.

From the Auburn Free Press.

The following is an account of one of those most distressing cases of disease, upon which it is impossible to reflect without a shudder—a case of Hydrophobia.

Mr. Vale, of the town of Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. died of this awful and distressing disorder on Sunday the 31st of October last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate.

The particulars so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows:—Nine or ten weeks previous to his death, Mr. Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia; and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining the dog, he was bitten severely on the hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness or incorrectness of Mr. Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog, a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of hydrophobia, which was fearful evidence to the wretched man that he too had within him all the elements of a quick coming and most appalling death. Medical aid was immediately secured, and all the known specifics for hydrophobia put in requisition.

Eight or nine weeks had passed, and he felt that he was out of danger, felt that the applications had the desired effect; when he learned that the mysterious & maddening agent was at work within him—learned that he must die a mad man! On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had occasion to pour some water into a dish that stood before him, which caused him to shudder and catch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom he exhibited.—Dr. Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was called on Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr. V. except in the eyes, which were considerably protruded out of the head—very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation free from pain, and well at heart, until one o'clock, on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and exclaimed to the by-standers, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who, from curiosity, remained with him thro' the night)—"Clear the room!" They immediately withdrew, and he was confined in the room alone. Now commenced a struggle, which the pen cannot describe—the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled—grated his teeth—frothed at the mouth—and yelled most distressingly. His distorted visage, staring eyes, and furious gestures, presented a spectacle, which, by those who have witnessed it, can never be forgotten. The first attack continued but a short time, when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come in to the room where he was. "Now," said he, "and me, keep away from me!" Solemn and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where with agonies, and groans, and shouts, too fearful to be told, and too dreadful ever to be forgotten, he died, at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

W. G. R.

Genoa, Cayuga co. Nov. 1.

Salt water has lately been discovered within 4 miles of Chillicothe, Ohio.

It is said that the English East India Company has, during the last 16 or 17 years, derived a revenue of one million pounds sterling from the worshippers at Juggernaut.

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Posen. (Prussia) Oct. 1.—"The military authorities of this town have orders to disperse all meetings of more than ten persons, and a detachment that had marched was recalled by express. The cannons are loaded, and the soldiers furnished with ball-cartridges, but in spite of all their precautions the walls are covered with placards; some of them caricatures, some satires upon the King of Prussia and the Emperor Nicholas, and some direct invitations to massacre the Prussians. General Roeder, the military commander of the Province, has received threatening letters. Several Students have been taken up on suspicion, but released the next day.

RUSSIA.

A report of a general insurrection of the Ukrain, Esthonia, Red Russia, Poland, and a part of Livonia, was the general topic of conversation last night in many political circles. It was said that the peasantry in these countries had taken up arms to overthrow the feudal system, and that the Russian Government was sending troops towards the disturbed districts, in order to stop the explosion.—*Four. de Paris.*

GERMANY.

The Gazette de France says: We learn from Frankfort-on-the-Main that an extraordinary circumstance has just revealed a dark plot for the overthrow of the whole of Germany. The plan of a combined attack against each State, with the details of the means of execution, and the names of all the conspirators, has been ascertained.

The disturbances in Electoral Hesse had totally subsided. Some robberies and the burning of a few Custom-houses were said to have been the only mischief committed.

SPAIN.

An article dated Oct. 14th, states that on the evening of the 18th, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers. General Valdez first entered upon Spanish ground with a column of 800 men.—An invasion is to be made instantaneously, it is thought, from other quarters. Gen. Valdez addressed a proclamation to the Spanish army.

According to letters of the 10th inst. from Perspignan, discord prevails among the Spanish frontiers. General Milans, although 70 years of age, and paralysed on one side, has been appointed to the chief command, in opposition to Mina, whilst the latter has appointed the Provisional Junta, that is to govern Spain in the event of a successful invasion.

The Minister of War in Spain has made a report to the king, stating that confidence is wanting in the army.—Even the loyalty of the troops sent to guard the frontiers is doubted. The king was about to make a tour through Castile, and visit the confines of Portugal.

From the commencement of the present month a Journal in the Spanish language, called *El Precursor*, whose object is to propagate the spirit of a constitutional revolution in the Peninsula, has been regularly published in Paris. The numbers of this paper are sent in abundance to the refugees on the frontier, who undertake to procure their circulation in the interior of Spain.

SPEECH OF TALLEYRAND.
The Prince of Talleyrand, upon his presentation to the King of England, addressed His Majesty in the following terms: "Sire—The King of the French has chosen me to be the interpreter of the sentiments with which he is impressed towards your Majesty. I have accepted with great satisfaction a mission which brings my long career to a close so honorable. Sire, after all the vicissitudes of my lengthened days, after all the various changes of fortune, which, during forty years, so fruitful in events, have chequered my life, nothing could have been more grateful to me, nor have more fully accomplished my wishes, than the appointment which brings me again into this happy country. But how great is the difference between the two periods. The prejudices, the prejudices that so long divided France and England, have given place to esteem and enlightened friendship. Common principles of policy unite the two nations still more closely. England, moreover, concurs with France in repudiating the principle of interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbors; and the Ambassador of a Monarch, called to the throne by the unanimous voice of a great people, feels himself perfectly at his ease in the land of Liberty, and near a descendant of the illustrious House of Brunswick. I rely with confidence, Sire, upon your favorable acceptance of the offices with which I am charged, and solicit your Majesty to receive the homage of my profound respect."

The subscription for the wounded, &c. in the memorable conflict of July, amounted on the 8th Oct. to \$150,000.

Rome, Oct. 15.—The Pope was besieged by cardinals, bishops, prelates and ecclesiastical of all ranks, supplicating the recognition of Don Miguel. He continued unmoved, and had referred the matter to a special commission.

Baltimore and Ohio RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO ROAD MAKERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received from the 22d to the 27th of the present month (November,) for the graduation of parts of the Fourth and of the Fifth Division of the Rail Road; and of a lateral Road to Fredericktown, together embracing a distance of about twenty miles. Those parts of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions commence at a point near the Mills of Smith and Anderson, about one mile south of New-Market, and extend across the Monocacy River to the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac River. The lateral Road commences near the crossing of the Monocacy, and extends to the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the necessary Masonry. Between those days, the Subscriber will attend on the ground for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by those disposed to contract. Proposers are invited to devote more attention to an examination into the situation and character of the earth to be removed, and the Stone Quarries to be used, than has usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss, in the progress of the work. The line will be divided into convenient Sections. Recommendations for temperance, capacity and integrity, will be expected to accompany all Proposals.

CASPER W. WEVER,
Superintendent.

Frederick, Md. Nov. 1. td

Six Cents & a basket of Shavings Reward.

LEFT the employment of the subscriber, on the 10th of October, an Apprentice to the Carpenter business, named ROBERT TAYLOR, about 20 years of age. Whoever returns said Apprentice, shall receive the above Reward, but no thanks or charges.

ANDREW W. BARKLEY.

No. 9. St

N. B. The above Apprentice left several debts undischarged, amongst which was one of 10 or 12 dollars due to me.

A. W. B.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE Christian Almanac,

FOR 1831,

Just received and for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, Nov. 2. 5t

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ'N. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2. tf

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

Coopering.

JOHN FREYBURGER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he carries on the COOPERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Shop, in the West end of Middle street, Gettysburg; and is prepared to execute all work in his line, such as

Flour, Beer & Whis-

key Barrels,

MEAT VESSELS, &c.

either of oak or white pine, with iron hoops or otherwise, and will repair old vessels of all kinds. His work shall be done with neatness and expedition, and on the most accommodating terms. He hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. 3t

Wanted immediately.

ANY young or middle-aged man in possession of a Cash Capital of \$250 or \$300—writing a common business hand, and possessing a common English education, will hear of a desirable, safe and profitable investment, also, a permanent, respectable, easy, and pleasant situation, as equal sharer and co-partner in all the proceeds of an old established, respectable, Cash, and daily increasing lucrative business, in the City of Philadelphia, annually averaging a very desirable and handsome income. The great increase of business, and the want of steady and interested help, are the only reasons why a Partner is wanted. A knowledge of the business can be acquired without the least difficulty, and its duties easily despatched. Application to be made in person, (or by letter, postage paid), to the Editor of this paper, or the subscriber.

GEORGE W. EVERITT,
Real Estate Broker, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 9. 4t

RETAILERS Of Foreign Merchandize.

By the act session of "A Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandize," passed at the session of 1823—24 of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made the duty of the respective City and County Treasurers to publish annually, in November, a list of the names of all persons returned to them as Retailers of Foreign Merchandize, designating those who have, and those who have not, taken out Licenses, within their respective Cities and Counties.

The following list is published in pursuance of said Section:

List of Retailers within the County of Adams, returned at August Term, 1830, and classified by the Judges and Commissioners of said County:—

(Licenses are required to be taken out for Eight Months, from the first day of September, 1830. Those marked thus * have not taken out their Licenses.)

GETTYSBURG.	Classes
1. Joel B. Danner,	6
2. Charles J. Shower,	6
3. Thomas J. Cooper,	7
4. William Reynolds and Co.	8
5. Daniel Comfort,	6
6. Peter Beisel,*	6
7. William Gillespie,	8
8. Bernhart Gilbert,*	8
9. Samuel H. Buehler,	8
10. Robert Smith,	7
11. Michael C. Clarkson,	8
12. Jesse Gilbert,	8

MOUNTJOY.	Classes
13. Martin and Joseph Carl,	7
14. Fox and Henry,	8
15. Thomas Dicky,	8
16. John Barnitz,*	8
17. George Bunge,	8

HUNTINGTON.	Classes
18. Jacob Long,	8
19. Jacob Spangler,*	8
20. Joseph O. Thompson,	8
21. John McHenry,*	8

HAMILTON.	Classes
22. Henry Buttinger,*	6
23. William Gardner,	6

HAMILTONBAN.	Classes
24. Joseph Miller and Co.	7
25. C. & H. Barnitz,*	7
26. Daniel F. Farnestock,*	7
27. William Hildebrand,*	7
28. Christian Pickling,*	7
29. Philip Eick,	8
30. Hugh McSherry,*	8

MENALLEN.	Classes
31. Blythe & Johnson,*	7
32. C. & H. Barnitz,*	8
33. Boyd & Flohr,*	8
34. Jacob Healy,*	8
35. James D. Paxton,*	8

STABAN.	Classes
36. George Wilson,	8
37. Philip Long,	8
38. Samuel Wright,	8
39. John Lehman,	8
40. Simon Becker,	8

FRANKLIN.	Classes
41. John Brough,	8
42. Jacob Brough,*	8
43. Enoch Simpson,*	8
44. John McKnight,*	8
45. Abraham King,*	8
46. Jacob Lashaw,*	8
47. John Goutley,*	8

CONOWAGO.	Classes
48. David Middlecoff,	8
49. A. S. E. Duncan,	8
50. Thomas McKnight,*	8
51. Albert Vandyke,	8
52. George Myers,*	8
53. David Becker,*	8

GERMANY.	Classes
54. William Albright,	8
55. John Morningstar,	8
56. McSherry & Will,	7
57. Henry Shriver,	7
58. Christian Bishop,	8
59. John & Jesse Houk,	8
60. John Miller,	7

MOUNTPLEASANT.	Classes
61. Henry Sanders,	8
62. Henry Brinkerhoff,*	8
63. Christian Hemler,	8
64. Abraham Reeve,*	8

TYRONE.	Classes
65. Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.	
WILLIAM S. COBEAN,	
Treasurer of Adams County.	
Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830. 3t	

GERMANY.	Classes
66. Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.	
WILLIAM S. COBEAN,	
Treasurer of Adams County.	
Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830. 3t	

TYRONE.	Classes
67. Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.	
WILLIAM S. COBEAN,	
Treasurer of Adams County.	
Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830. 3t	

MOUNTPLEASANT.	Classes
68. Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.	
WILLIAM S. COBEAN,	
Treasurer of Adams County.	
Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830. 3t	

CONOWAGO.	Classes
69. Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.	
WILLIAM S. COBEAN,	
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Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830. 3t	

GERMANY.	Classes
70. Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.	
WILLIAM S. COBEAN,	
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Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830. 3t	

TYRONE.	Classes
71. Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.	
WILLIAM S. COBEAN,	
Treasurer of Adams County.	
Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830. 3t	

Washington College.

THE Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have re-organized the Faculty in this Institution, and that the College opened under the new Faculty, on the first Monday of November inst.

THE FACULTY CONSIST OF

The Rev. DAVID ELLIOTT, A. M. Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Polite Literature, who will have the superintendence of the Institution until a Principal is obtained. The Trustees regret that the duties connected with his extensive pastoral charge have prevented him from accepting the permanent Presidency; but feel happy in the assurance that they will enjoy the benefits of his time and talents until a permanent Principal can be procured.

The Rev. Wm. P. ALDRICH, a graduate of Princeton College, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Mr. William Smith, a graduate of Washington College, Professor of Languages.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

PREPARATORY OR GRAMMAR CLASS.
Latin Grammar, Historical Sæpe, Viri Romæ, Mar's Latin Introduction, Cæsar; Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, English Grammar, Arithmetic.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Virgil, Sæpe, Horace's Odes, Latin Exercises, Græca Minora, Græca Maxima commenced, Greek Exercises, English grammar revised, Arithmetic finished, Ancient Geography, Composition, Declamation.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Horace's Epistles and Satires, Cicero's Orations, Quintus de Officiis, Latin Composition, Roman Antiquities, History, Græca Maxima continued, Homer's Iliad, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, Modern Geography, and the use of the Globes, Application of Algebra to Geometry, Mythology, English Composition, Exercises in Reading and Declamation.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Horace's Art of Poetry, Cicero de Oratore, Quinctilian, Iliad completed, Græca Maxima completed, Double Translations, Epictetus, Grecian Antiquities, English Composition, Rhetoric, Practical Elocution, Algebra completed, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Conic Sections, Spherical Trigonometry, Orthography and Stereographic Projection, Logarithms, Surveying, Navigation, Fluxions, Natural Philosophy, Physics, Electricity, Optics, Magnetism, Chemistry, Astronomy.

SENIOR CLASS.

Longinus, General Review of Languages, Logic, Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Natural Theology, and the Existences of Christianity, Mineralogy, Botany, Geology, Constitution of the United States and the several States, Zoology, Mathematics revised, Composition.

Any person does not wish to take a full course, he may be permitted to attach himself to any class for the purpose of studying particular branches.

The Trustees have entire confidence in the capacity, industry and efficiency of the several members of the Faculty, and of their devotedness to the interests of the Institution, and of those who may be committed to their charge.

Strict discipline will be enforced, and diligence and industry on the part of the Students encouraged. The character and value of each recitation will be recorded at the time of reciting, the Students rewarded and classed in the order of merit, and the results made known at the end of every session to each class, and also to the parents and guardians by an official communication. Moral character will be an object of the highest importance, and moral and intellectual greatness will be encouraged by every virtuous motive that can influence the mind and rouse to generous action. It is desired that parents and guardians would nominate some respectable gentleman of the place to take charge of the disbursements, and attend to the comfort and well doing of the Students.

Tuition, \$10 per session, or \$20 per annum, tax for contingent expenses, \$50 per session. These payments must be made in advance.

By a standing rule, a certain number of poor and pious youths may be educated without any charge for tuition.

Good boarding in town and vicinity, at from \$1 to \$1 50 per week.

Washing, coal and candles, at about \$13 per annum.

Students will not be required to board in the college, but under the permission of the Faculty will be allowed to select suitable boarding houses in the town or neighborhood.

They will be, however, subject to the daily visitation of the Professors.

There will be two Sessions in the year, vacations in April and October.

The Trustees have commenced, and expect shortly to complete such repairs and improvements of the College buildings, &c. as will add greatly to their beauty, comfort and convenience.

The College is located in the borough of Washington, a flourishing county town, on the great National Road. The situation is a very healthy one, and the inhabitants of the town are generally remarkable for their strictly moral and correct habits.

The many advantages which this Institution possesses, in healthfulness of situation, cheapness of living, and the abilities of its Professors, induce the Board of Trustees to hope that it will be extensively patronized.

By order of the Board,
TH. M. T. McKENNA,
Secretary of the Board.

Washington, Pa. Nov. 9.

NINTH SECTION OF THE ACT
INCORPORATING THE
Gettysburg Water Company.

Section 9. That any person who shall wilfully destroy, or injure in any manner, the Pipes, Aqueducts, Cisterns, Reservoirs, Hydrants, or any of them, or any of the Works of the said Company, erected, or to be erected, in pursuance of this Act, or shall wilfully corrupt, or otherwise render unlawful, the stream of water, which shall be conveyed and brought through the Borough of Gettysburg, and for the purpose of the said Act, shall be deemed to be guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to the same penalties as are provided for in the Act.

Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.

WILLIAM S. COBEAN,
Treasurer of Adams County.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830. 3t

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

Farms for Sale.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 10th day of December next, on the premises,

A FARM.

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the Road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO,

On Saturday the 11th of December next, On the premises,

A FARM.

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a two story

Log House, good Barn, a well of water near the door, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT,

Executor of George Berewe, dec'd.

Nov. 9. If the above Farms are not sold on said days, they will be RE-PAID, by Public Vendue.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M. Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

134 ACRES,

and allowance of PATENTED LAND

The improvements are a Log House, & Double Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the premises, by WM. FERREZ, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, Exr.

Aug 31. If

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. THE editors of the Pennsylvania Reporter, respectfully inform the public, that they intend publishing full, fair, and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature, for which purpose good reporters will be kept in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, which will enable us to give the reports of debates at great length, and no extension will be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of its legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz: For the session, twice a week, in advance, \$2 00

For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

Postmasters or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy gratis.

WELSH & MILLER,
Harrisburg, Oct. 29.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE Editors of the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer" respectfully inform the Public, that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, & providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.
For the whole year, \$3 00
For the Session only, 2 00.
Harrisburg, Oct. 26, 1830.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE CHRONICLE will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburg, Dec. 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the Editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the CHRONICLE, with a summary of all that may be done, and a sketch of all that may be said, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new bre-

ter type has been obtained.

TERMS.
For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, \$2
For the whole year, in advance, 3
Post Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis.
Harrisburg, No. 1.

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the
SILVER PLATING,
In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other person in the State.

and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 4t

PRINTING,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

PROPOSALS.

For publishing a Weekly Newspaper, in the German Language, called

The Republican Statesman,

Or, PEOPLE'S REPORTER,

OF GETTYSBURG.

EDITED BY JOHN HERBST.

TO every German, who is acquainted with and loves his mother-tongue, the announcement of a weekly periodical, of an historical and political character, must be highly pleasing and desirable; and especially at the present time, when almost all Europe is in a state of agitation, for the purpose of obtaining that liberty, which we Americans, under the smiles of a kind Providence, enjoy. Whether they will accomplish their object, time alone can unfold. We, who are descendants of German ancestors, still feel—and will ever feel—a strong predilection in preserving our native tongue.

The most recent news of the day embracing America, Europe—nay, even of